The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868. NUMBER 71.

WASHINGTON.

List of Western Nominations for Revenue Supervisors.

Storekeepers and Gaugers Appointed Yesterday.

Government to Establish Bonded Warehouses for Tobacco.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The following are the Southwestern for Supervisors of Revenue at the West, so far as made by Commissioner Rollins:

Illinois—A. P. Fuller, Southern District; Wm. P. Cutler, Indiana; John L. Smith, Northern Ohio; Virginia and West Virginia, Thomas Hall; Kentucky, Wm. Hall; Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, S. S. Wat; Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, Alexander Mason; and Florida, H. J. Sudler; Chattanooga, James J. Green.

The following were appointed Storekeepers and Gaugers:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has appointed the following persons to be Storekeepers and Gaugers, subject to the provisions of the law, and to be stationed at the places named in the Third District of Illinois and Eighth District of Maryland:

[Here follows the usual appointment column.]

Information received here is to the effect that General Reynolds is very actively engaged in suppressing disorder in Texas. On the route it is said he has issued Proclamations and that the Secretary of War both promulgated necessary support in preserving the peace and protecting the citizens. Detachments are making daily arrests of outlaws, and these decisive measures are producing the excellent effect upon the minds of public affairs.

THE ISRAELITE.

Information from the platform to-day, is to the effect that several bonds of Indiana have given the measure up to General Sheridan, claiming that they have not been engraved in the interests, and he does not feel authority to refuse to sign the new commissions.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Brevet Brigadier General Wm. Hemphill, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Department of Washington, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department. He will report to-morrow.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Rossum, cashier of the Treasury, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Card from Mr. Bartlegame.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The city papers contain the following card from Mr. Bartlegame:

"I find it is inferred from numerous paragraphs in the papers that I am a candidate and have been nominated in the name of the Government of China to say to my fellow citizens that I have not been nominated, and if nominated, I have refrained from doing any thing to secure it.

(Signed) "ANSON BURLINGAME."

Annual Election of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John F. Gano was elected President; Vice Presidents, H. Probasco, John Shillito, A. Fraziar; Wm. Shaler, Treasurer, and Geo. Hoadley, Secretary.

Great Conflagration in New Orleans.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—A great conflagration has occurred at Cienfuegos, destroying much property. The loss of Senor Valverde has been $250,000.

Furnishing Goods.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

KING, KELLOGG & CO.,

24 & 26 LAKE-ST.

In addition to our usual large stock of Clothing, we have a complete assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

Lake Transportation.

N. T. CO.

STEAMER FOR OGDENSBURGH

AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Taking passengers for Milwaukee, Glen Arbor, North Manitou Island, Manitou Islands, Michigan, New York, Montreal and Boston.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMER

CITY OF NEW YORK, Wm. Rolfe, Master.

Will leave their dock, foot of North Lasalle-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, at 7 o'clock, touching at Milwaukee the following morning. Saturday, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 p.m.

WM. LEWIS & CO., Agents.

J. H. GREEN, Passenger Agent. Office, North end Wells-st. bridge.

Financial.

$5,000 TO LOAN,

on Improved Real Estate, in the City.

MEAD & COE, 10 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$8,000 TO LOAN, FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS.

Apply to JAMES M. KERR & SON,

Real Estate and Stock Brokers, 12 South Clark-st.

TO LOAN.

$5,000, or More, to Loan,

For two or three years, on first-class unincumbered city property. Address, Investment, Tribune office.

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Campaign Documents.

CAMPAIGN OF 1868!

CIRCULATE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE CAMPAIGN Documents!

Office of The Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ills., Sept. 5, 1868.

For the purpose of meeting the demand for a compact and comprehensive discussion of the

Financial Issues of the Campaign,

We have prepared a document of twenty pages, embracing all the subjects which are now agitated relating to the Public Debt and the Currency. Thirteen pages of the document are devoted to an original discussion of the questions at issue, under the following heads:

No. 1 Contains:—The Cause of the National Debt: What the Debt Consists of: The Two Platforms: Points of Difference: Governor Seymour's Interpretation of the Democratic Platform: The Democratic Pretenses: The Democratic Infamies: Plain Talk: The Watchful Policy: The National Banker: Are the Two Parties Equally Responsible for Repudiation? Remember: The Comments: Irresponsibles of Paying Bonds: Shall Bonds be Paid in Greenbacks? Paper: What is Money? Bulls of a Plausible Critic: Valuable Evidence on the Stand: Radicals Ad Absurdum: Who are the Repudiators? How the Five-Twenty Bonds may be Paid in Greenbacks: Taxation of Bonds: Views and Intentions of Every Speech of Pendleton: Taxes Actually Paid by the Bond: Short Answers: Conclusion.

An Appendix of seven pages is added, containing:

The Law of the Five-Twenty Bonds: Revision of Expenditures and Taxes: Letter from Governor Commissioner Wells to Mr. W. A. Hall: Speech of Hon. Simon Sterne, Democrat, at Albany, March 11, 1868, and at New York, June 26, 1868, refusing to support Seymour and Chesnut.

This document will be found especially useful to public speakers, and will enable any Republican to answer every argument of our opponents on any branch of the financial questions now under discussion. There are few subjects concerning which more confusion exists than those which relate to the public debt and the legal tender currency which constitutes a part of it. It has been our aim in the preparation of this document to render these questions perfectly plain to every man who can read the English language.

Prices for Financial Document:

Single Copy	5 cents
" postage paid	10 "
100 copies, by express	$ 3.00
300 " "	12.50
1,000 " "	30.00

OTHER DOCUMENTS.

No. 1 Contains:—Chicago Platform: Sketches of Grant and Colfax, including the Correspondence between Grant and Sherman on the nomination of the former for Lieutenant General by the President. Speech of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, at the Chicago Convention. Speech of E. A. Storrs, Esq., at Laporte, Ind., May 23.

No. 2 Contains:—Horatio Seymour's Record. He denies the right to coerce a State. In favor of adopting the Confederate Constitution and uniting with the South. As Governor of New York, furnishes aid and comfort to the rebels. Sympathizes with Vallandigham. Encourages the New York rioters. Seymour as the Chicago Convention. At the New York Convention. Always runs behind his ticket. Frank P. Blair endorses Horatio Seymour, etc., etc.

No. 3 Contains:—Views of the leading Southern Democrats: Speeches of Wade Hampton, Herbert Toombs, Howell Cobb, and B. H. Hill.

PRICE—Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

Per 100	$ 2.50
Per 500	5.75
Per 1,000	11.00

Constitution, for GRANT CLUBS, with name of Club printed on cover,—$5.00 for first 100; $3.00 for each succeeding 100.

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE,

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE IS FURNISHED AT

25 Cents per Copy

For the Campaign,

CLOSING NOVEMBER 11,

With Full and Complete Returns of the Election.

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No. 112 Adams-st.

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Veterinary Surgeon.

G. H. DADD, Jr.,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Respectfully informs his patrons and the public in general, that he has returned from the city of Boston, and has opened an office at the Sherman House, where he will be found at all hours, ready to attend to calls in his line of profession. Horses examined as to soundness, etc. Office hours, 7 to 8 A.M., 12 to 1 P.M., and 5 to 6 P.M.

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CELEBRATED

London Kid Glove,

At ELY'S Furnishing House, 7 and 9 Washington-st.

Writing Paper.

Writing Paper, Card Board, &c.

All standard sizes and numbers of flat and Folded Writing Paper, Envelopes, Cards, etc.

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Manufacturers and Jobbers, 127 and 129 Lake-st.

Trusses, Supporters, &c.

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RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

A Truss which could be relied upon for the radical cure of rupture, and which would retain the rupture under the most violent exercise, has been the great desideratum with the afflicted. Dr. Marsh has succeeded in producing such a Truss, and challenges the world to produce its equal. Call and examine, or send for circular.

Messrs. Marsh & Co.: Please send me a Truss as per your circular. I have been ruptured for 30 years, and was told by Dr. Sayre, of New York, that I could never be cured without a Truss. Yours truly, W. H. H. MURLIN.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14, 1868.

DR. MARSH'S

RADICAL CURE TRUSS,

All Kinds of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Crutches,

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

Send for Circular to 181 and 183 Main-st., CINCINNATI.

ELEMENTS' PATENT LEGS

Are far superior to anything made. Very light, a perfect ankle, and worn with ease and comfort. They are scientific fitted, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address

Radical Cure Truss Office of

MARSH, BOWERS & CO.,

11 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

Show-Case Warerooms.

BARCLAY'S SHOW CASE WAREROOMS,

The Largest and Cheapest IN THE WEST.

141 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Business Chances.

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

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Manufacturing Establishment, Foundry and Japanning Shop,

Consisting of the Machinery, Tools, Stock in Trade, Patterns, Manufactured Articles on hand, Office Furniture, etc., belonging to the

UNION MANUFACTURING CO.,

Of Chicago, located at Nos. 24 and 26 NORTH JEFFERSON-ST., between Randolph and Lake-sts. The Machinery, Tools, etc., are all new, and will be sold, or leased for a term of years, to suit purchaser. The Foundry and Japanning Shop are in full operation, and the business will be sold with or without them, as may best suit the purchaser. Terms liberal. Apply to the undersigned, or on the premises.

The Union Manufacturing Co. is obliged to sell the above, in order to close up its affairs.

The Union Manufacturing Co. is manufacturing the Cheapest and Best Sad Iron in the market. Every one warranted. Also, Stove Trimmings, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Sash Chain, Sash Balances, Sash Locks, Sash Pulleys, Sash Fastenings, Sash Lifts, Sash Springs, Sash Cord Tassels, Sash Cord Fixtures, Sash Cord Wheels, Sash Cord Pulleys, Sash Cord Weights, Sash Cord Chain, Sash Cord Balances, Sash Cord Locks, Sash Cord Fastenings, Sash Cord Lifts, Sash Cord

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning (Sundays excepted), and delivered to subscribers in the City and Suburbs, for Ten Cents per week; or, mailed to Country Subscribers, at Six Dollars per annum, in advance. Single copies, Two Cents. Postage to be added on mailed copies to all parts of the United States.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be published from the date of this issue until the 4th of November, at the following rates, in advance: Single copies, 25 cents; 5 copies, $1; 10 copies, $2; 25 copies, $5; 50 copies, $10; 100 copies, $20. Postage to be added on mailed copies to all parts of the United States.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Single copies, Five Cents. Postage to be added on mailed copies to all parts of the United States.

Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, N. Y.

GENERAL NEWS LETTER.

[Telegrams (that arrive late down) each other and were very late in coming up. Letters arrive, not to be disturbed by United States mails. Hence the latest news is that which is the last to arrive every day.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

The campaign which General Lee and his forces laid down their arms three years and a half ago, have never been closed. The agreement was on the part of the United States not to disturb the paroled rebels, and on their part to observe their parole and obey the laws. Not the laws of which they might approve, nor the laws passed in conformity with their political views, but the laws as they are, that is to say, the laws made and executed by lawful authority.

Between the 9th of April, 1865, when General Lee, on behalf of himself and his soldiers, accepted those terms, and the 30th of August, 1868, the voice of the people of the United States has not been heard in any election, save that of the rebel armies, but it has always been in favor of them occupied with the modest duties devolving upon the President of a little college, and has, so far as we know, observed a profound silence in favor of which he resigned, as he promised to do when he first took office. Moreover, by the acute course which he filled with solicitude for the future of "our country," and also with hope of the election of Seymour and Blair, he has written a letter, naming the terms in which he is now ready to observe his pledge. When he laid down his arms he promised, for himself and his soldiers, without reserve, to obey the laws in force or to be enforced, and to keep his word of each solemn promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that we will faithfully obey the constitution and laws of the United States, trust the negro with all the rights and privileges of a white man, and punish by fair trial every offense. Now, General Lee, in his letter, says he is "loyal to the constitution of their country." On certain conditions, to wit, that the right of suffrage shall be taken away from the loyal blacks, that the government established upon the basis of universal equality under the laws of man, shall be swept away, and that the days under whose guidance the rebellion was planned and executed, shall resume the place in once held under the fatherly care of the government of the country. On these conditions we are promised obedience to law by Lee and other paroled prisoners. In April, 1865, they purchased their freedom from the just consequences of their crimes and treason by a solemn promise to keep the peace and to obey the laws. In August, 1868, they have the impudence to write a new form of parole for themselves, without consulting the other party to the terms of surrender, and for the express purpose of nullifying their effect. The new parole binds General Lee to obey those laws only which he and his fellows have made, and to keep the peace only under a "white man's government."

But General Lee promises one thing. He will treat the disfranchised "negro" "with kindness and humanity." If head has ever been permitted to vote and govern in the cotton belt since the abolition of slavery. We will not test the integrity of the promises of such men by the facility with which they shuffled off their natural allegiance and their obligations to the United States in 1860, but by their action since the war and while they were on their parole. Andrew Johnson invited these gentlemen, rebels to reorganize their State constitutions. Some of them are the chief things to reform their negro codes, so as to abolish the barbarities in which they abounded. Johnson's rebel conventions and legislatures, with unparalleled liberality and with "kindness and humanity," of which General Lee so freely promises, provided that the negro, bereft of all political power, might exist in the several States upon the following terms:

1. Marriage.—All negroes to be registered twice a year; all persons under age to be apprenticed, males until 21 and females until 18 years of age, and to be subject to personal chastisement by masters; that if apprentices run away they may be captured and punished as fugitive slaves were formerly; any person giving an apprentice food or clothing without the written consent of the master, to be punished by a fine not less than $50 nor all fine and fees, free negroes and mulattoes over the age of 18 years, found with no lawful employment, or unlawfully assembling together by day or night, and all white persons assembling with such negroes or mulattoes, shall be deemed vagrants, and be fined—negroes $50, white $200. Made the duty of any official in the State to inform, prosecute and punish such vagrants. In case a negro shall not pay his fine and costs, the same to be worked out by some one hiring him or her by the month or year to the highest bidder, and in case no one will hire, to be hired out by the Sheriff, or cash majority promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that we will faithfully obey the constitution and laws of the United States, trust the negro with all the rights and privileges of a white man, and punish by fair trial every offense. The new parole binds General Lee to obey those laws only which he and his fellows have made, and to keep the peace only under a "white man's government."

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THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Chicago *Times* is continually harping on the allegation that the national debt has been increased thirty-three millions since the first of June. It arrives at this dishonest and untruthful statement by excluding from its calculation the current receipts and expenditures of the government. In point of fact the debt has been reduced nearly ten millions of dollars since the first of June, as the following figures prove:

On the first of June, 1868, the amount of the debt was	$2,611,687,851
Deduct Public Securities received in currency, which are not a charge on the Treasury	5,000,000
Actual debt June 1	$2,597,151,851
On the first of September the debt was	$2,586,800,000
Deduct Public Securities received in currency	5,000,000
Actual debt September 1	$2,587,800,000
Showing a reduction of the actual debt of	$9,351,851
On the first of June there was cash in the Treasury	$19,837,000
On the first of September there was	27,561,971
Showing an expenditure in excess of receipts during three months, of	$8,024,729

Out of this sum, and whatever may have been its current receipts, the government has paid $7,000,000 for Alaska, together with the semi-annual interest on $1,000,000,000 of six per cent bonds, thus is $30,000,000, and also the current expenses of the government for three months, and has reduced the debt as is shown above nearly $10,000,000. It has thus paid $47,000,000, besides its current expenses. Is there any other people who can show results in that time is not shown, and any pretended exhibit of the financial condition of the government which excludes them from the reckoning is either stupid or dishonest or both? Antiwise, One thing is certain: the debt represented by bonds, notes and certificates is nearly ten millions less than it was on the first of June, instead of being, as the *Times* alleges, thirty-three millions greater.

When Congress repealed one hundred and seventy millions of taxes it was not expected that the remaining revenue would, after defraying the expenses of the government, leave a large surplus for the debt, paying the special bounties, pensions, etc., liquidate much of the national debt during the first six or nine months thereafter. If the reduced receipts shall suffice to pay all expenses of the government during the fiscal year 1868-9 it will be doing very well. But the revenue will do considerably better. The whiskey and tobacco tax is now beginning to amount to a respectable sum, and the duty

WISCONSIN.

The Charges for Political Rabbles Somewhat Abated, Since Mr. Cheesebrough.

The Views of the Chicago Tribune.

The attacks of the Hon. Harvey G. Harrison, the well-known correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, of Madison, Wisconsin, against Mr. Cheesebrough, Collector of Internal Revenue, appear to have had the effect of somewhat abating the violence of the charges which have been made against that gentleman. We were willing every man should be heard in his own defense, and we presume no right-minded man will object to such a course. Mr. Harrison, in his letter published in the Tribune of August 30 to which we refer, says: "I am

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

THE CITY.

Appointment of Inspectors for the Primary Elections.

Large Mass Meeting at Battleship.

The Tremont of the West and North Divisions.

Appointments for this Evening.

Board of Health.

Report of the Sanitary Committee on the Cattle Plague.

Mortality for the Week.

Sparks from the Wires.

Fires.

Accidents.

Arrests.

Personal.

Amusements.

Advertisements.

To Rent—Rooms.

To Rent—Houses.

Real Estate—City.

Boarding and Lodging.

Business Chances.

Wants—Male Help.

Wants—Female Help.

Employment Agents.

Situations Wanted.

Agents Wanted.

Lost, Found, &c.

Board Wanted.

Miscellaneous.

Real Estate—County.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Partners Wanted.

Machinery.

For Sale.

Wanted—Information.

Strayed or Stolen.

Pianos.

Auction Sales.

Dry Goods.

Business Notices.

Wanted—To Rent.

Marriages.

Deaths.

Meeting.

Board of Health.

Report of the Sanitary Committee on the Cattle Plague.

Mortality for the Week.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Simeon Reed, Esq., in the chair.

The sanitary report, for the week ending Saturday noon, was read by Dr. Reynolds, and showed the following: Total deaths, 147; males, 84; females, 63; under 1 year, 34; between 1 and 5 years, 11; between 5 and 10 years, 3; between 10 and 20 years, 3; between 20 and 30 years, 11; between 30 and 40 years, 14; between 40 and 50 years, 11; between 50 and 60 years, 11; between 60 and 70 years, 11; between 70 and 80 years, 11; between 80 and 90 years, 5; between 90 and 100 years, 1; over 100 years, 1; still born, 6; born in city, 7; born in other States, 1; born in foreign countries, 1; unknown, 1; married, 14; single, 14; widowed, 3; unknown, 1; Americans, 14; Germans, 1; Irish, 1; Scotch, 1; Swedish, 1; unknown, 1; from consumption, 14; from cancer, 1; from typhoid fever, 1; from scarlet fever, 1; from diphtheria, 1; from croup, 1; from cholera infantum, 1; from marasmus, 1; from inanition, 1; from debility, 1; from old age, 3; from paralysis, 1; from apoplexy, 1; from heart disease, 3; from pneumonia, 3; from bronchitis, 1; from congestion of the brain, 1; from congestion of the lungs, 1; from hemorrhage of the lungs, 1; from hemorrhage of the brain, 1; from hemorrhage of the bowels, 1; from peritonitis, 1; from cholera morbus, 1; from diarrhœa, 1; from dysentery, 1; from cholera infantum, 1; from inflammation of the bowels, 1; from inflammation of the brain, 1; from inflammation of the kidneys, 1; from inflammation of the liver, 1; from inflammation of the lungs, 1; from inflammation of the stomach, 1; from inflammation of the throat, 1; from inflammation of the womb, 1; from puerperal fever, 1; from accident, 1; from suicide, 1; from unknown causes, 1.

The following is the report of the Sanitary Committee, appointed to investigate the cattle plague, and to report to the Board of Health:

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee appointed to investigate the cattle plague, and to report to the Board of Health, beg leave to report that they have had a number of meetings, and have given the subject careful consideration, and have had the assistance of Dr. A. G. Reynolds, Health Officer, and Dr. Wm. Ward, Veterinary Surgeon, and have also had the assistance of Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Secretary of the Board of Health, and M